IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

4:22-CR-3146

vs.

TENTATIVE FINDINGS

LOUIS W. BROGDON,

Defendant.

The Court has received the revised presentence investigation report in this case. There are no motions for departure or variance. The defendant has objected to the presentence report. Filing 51.

IT IS ORDERED:

- 1. The Court will consult and follow the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to the extent permitted and required by *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005) and subsequent cases. In this regard, the Court gives notice that, unless otherwise ordered, it will:
 - (a) give the advisory Guidelines respectful consideration within the context of each individual case and will filter the Guidelines' advice through the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors, but will not afford the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight;
 - (b) resolve all factual disputes relevant to sentencing by the greater weight of the evidence and without the aid of a jury;
 - (c) impose upon the United States the burden of proof on all Guidelines enhancements:

- (d) impose upon the defendant the burden of proof on all Guidelines mitigators;
- (e) depart from the advisory Guidelines, if appropriate, using pre-Booker departure theory; and
- (f) in cases where a departure using pre-Booker departure theory is not warranted, deviate or vary from the Guidelines when there is a principled reason justifying a sentence different than that called for by application of the advisory Guidelines, again without affording the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight.
- 2. There are no motions that require resolution at sentencing. The defendant has filed an objection (filing 51) to the four-level enhancement to the offense level assessed pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B) for possessing a firearm in connection with another felony offense.

Where, as here, the other alleged offense supporting a § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B) enhancement is drug trafficking, the enhancement applies whenever "a firearm is found in close proximity to drugs, drug-manufacturing materials, or drug paraphernalia." *United States v. Walker*, 900 F.3d 995, 997 (8th Cir. 2018) (citing § 2K2.1 cmt. n.14(B)). Alternatively, the enhancement may apply if the firearm facilitated, or had the potential of facilitating, the other felony offense. *See United States v. Mitchell*, 963 F.3d 729, 731 (8th Cir. 2020) (citing § 2K2.1 cmt. n.14(A)). But the government bears the burden of proving facts to support a § 2K2.1(b)(6)(B) enhancement. *Mitchell*, 963 F.3d at 731. Accordingly, the Court will resolve this objection on the evidence at sentencing.

3. Except to the extent, if any, that the Court has sustained an objection, granted a motion, or reserved an issue for later resolution in the preceding paragraph, the parties are notified that the Court's tentative

findings are that the presentence report is correct in all respects.

4. If any party wishes to challenge these tentative findings, that party shall, as soon as possible (but in any event no later than three (3) business days before sentencing) file with the Court and serve upon opposing counsel an objection challenging these tentative findings, supported by a brief as to the law and such evidentiary materials as are required, giving due regard to the local rules of practice governing the submission of evidentiary materials. If an evidentiary hearing is requested, such filings should include a statement describing why a

hearing is necessary and how long such a hearing would take.

5. Absent timely submission of the information required by the preceding paragraph, the Court's tentative findings may become final and the

presentence report may be relied upon by the Court without more.

6. Unless otherwise ordered, any objection challenging these tentative findings shall be resolved at sentencing.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 2023.

BY THE COURT:

John M. Gerrard

Senior United States District Judge